

Don't Forget

TO ORDER THE
OVERLAND
CHINA MAIL
BEFORE GOING HOME.

The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1848

No. 14,875.

號二十月五年九零百九千一英

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, MAY 12, 1909.

第三廿月三年元就宣

PRICE, \$3.00 Per Month.

Intimations.

THORNE'S
OLD VAT

\$15
PER
CASE



As supplied
to the
House of
Commons.

SCOTCH WHISKY.

SOLE AGENTS IN
HONGKONG, CHINA & MANILLA.
"A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD."
Hongkong, May 1, 1907.

SANITARY BOARD.

Mr R. O. Hutchison presided over a meeting of the Sanitary Board on Tuesday afternoon when there were present Colonel Bedford, Hon. E. A. Hewett, Hon. Mr. A. Brown, Registrar-General, Mr. A. Shelton Hooper, Dr. G. H. L. Fitzwilliams, Mr. Ho Kim Tong, Dr. F. Clark, Medical Officer of Health, Dr. Pearce, Assistant Medical Officer of Health, and Mr. W. Bowen Rowlands, Secretary.

Disinfectants.
Correspondence was laid on the table with regard to the purchase of carbolic acid of cresote, a question having been asked at the last meeting by Mr. A. Shelton Hooper.

Mr Shelton Hooper inquired—I would like to know the quantities of the respective disinfectants obtained by the Sanitary Board during 1908, and from whence they were obtained, and the cost of each to the Government here.

The President—Mr Hooper inquired about the purchase of disinfectants locally at a total cost of \$4,730, or \$1.88 per gallon. 2520 gallons had been purchased through the Crown Agents at a total cost of \$4,770, which worked out at \$1.89 per gallon.

Hon. Mr Hewett asked if it was fair to put the amount in dollars, seeing that the rate of exchange might account for the difference in prices.

The President—Mr Hooper asked for the rate in Hongkong money.

Mr Shelton Hooper asked the Medical Officer of Health whether the Jeyes Fluid procured through the Crown Agents was Jeyes Fluid, or whether it was not a special preparation which the Crown Agents were asked to supply to meet requirements.

The Medical Officer of Health said he could not answer the question. What was ordered came.

The President—It was ordered as Jeyes Fluid and sent as Jeyes Fluid. The bacteriological tests showed that it was superior to the stuff purchased locally.

Mr Shelton Hooper—And it was sold as Jeyes Fluid?

The President—Yes.
Hon. Mr Hewett—Are there various grades of Jeyes Fluid?

The Medical Officer of Health—They don't quote different grades.
Mr Shelton Hooper—You are not aware of any stuff being procured from Jeyes which was not Jeyes Fluid?

The Medical Officer of Health—Yes, two preparations have come from Jeyes.
Mr Shelton Hooper—The only point I wish particularly to call attention to after these figures is the fact the Jeyes Fluid obtained locally is cheaper than that obtained through the Crown Agents.

The President—You do not remark that the Jeyes Fluid from the Crown Agents is bacteriologically superior.
Mr Shelton Hooper—On that I might have to produce evidence to show that it is not Jeyes Fluid at all.
The matter then dropped.

THE YUNNAN MURDERS.

A correspondent of the North China Daily News writes:—I have only to-day identified one of the two Germans murdered in Yunnan as the Dr. Baushuber whom I knew some years ago in Shanghai. He was formerly on the staff of the *Kochinische Zeitung* and when he went home two years ago he told me that he should be out again to travel in and learn more of the Far East. Since then he has travelled in India, China, Korea and Japan and again returned home. My last letter from him was dated Bhamo, November 8, 1908, and in that he told me how he intended to go through to the Yangtze and so down to Shanghai. I understood that his murderers at Wukai were the native tribes of the district and not Chinese.

DON'T PUT IT OFF.

DON'T allow twenty-four hours to elapse without Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in your home. True, you may not need it within that time, but it is better than any doctor's prescription and worth twenty times its cost in cases of diarrhoea, cramp, colic or dysentery, which are liable to come on suddenly at this season of the year. For sale by all chemists and druggists.

Business Notices.

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HAVE BUILT OVER 100
FAST LIGHT DRAFT LAUNCHES, MOTOR
BOATS, MOTOR BARGES, TUGS, LIGHTERS
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Works:—Kowloon Bay. Offices:—Hotel Mansions.

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ARE NOW SHOWING
NEW SUMMER STOCK
AN ASSORTMENT OF MILLINERY
TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED.
MUSLINS, ORGANDIES LINENS
IN ALL SHADES AND DESIGNS.

EMBROIDERED ROBES
IN LINENS AND LAWNS.

Hosiery, Gloves, etc.

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YEBISU BEER

Sapporo Beer

OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE
SOLE AGENT MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA

DIAMONDS AND GEM-SET JEWELLERY

Rings, Brooches, Ear-rings, Pins, Pendants, Hair-combs,
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GOLD & SILVER WATCHES, CLOCKS, OPTICAL GOODS.

Repairs of Watches and Jewellery effected by experienced Europeans.

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WORKS, WHARVES, FACTORIES,

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MACHINERY & EFFECTS.

YORK BUILDINGS,

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Hongkong, April 14, 1909. 615

NIGHT STEAMER TO
CANTON.

NEW TWIN SCREW STEAMER.

S.S. SAN CHEUNG

Fitted throughout with Electric Light

and Fans supplied in all cabins.

(Captain J. McGINTY).

LEAVES Hongkong for Canton at 9 p.m.

SUNDAY, TUESDAY & THURSDAY.

Leaves Canton for Hongkong at 8.30 p.m. on

MONDAY, WEDNESDAY & FRIDAY.

Fare, 1st-Class \$2.50 single passage.

Meals \$1 each.

Servants' passages must be paid for.

ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP CO., LD.,

No. 225, Des Voeux Road Central,

Hongkong, November 12, 1908. 1549



MAGISTRACY.

It is hereby notified that a MEETING of HIS MAJESTY'S JUSTICES of the PEACE for the Colony will be held at the MAGISTRACY, at 2.15 p.m., on FRIDAY, the 14th May, 1909, for the purpose of considering the following application under the Liquor Licences Ordinance, 8 of 1898 and 8 of 1908, viz:—
From one RICHARD FRANCIS DALL for the transfer to him from one J. H. NEWBOLD of the adjutant's license to sell by retail intoxicating liquors on premises numbered 28 and 31, Des Voeux Road Central, under the sign of 'The Owl Grill Room.'
J. H. KEMP,
Police Magistrate.

Hongkong, May 4, 1909. 619

CHINA EXPRESS CO.,

3, DUNDRELL STREET.

SPECIAL THROUGH SERVICE.

TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

PARCELS, PACKAGES AND CASKS

conveyed at Special Rates, including

delivery, cheaper than Parcel Post, without

limit to weight.

Hongkong, Dec. 20, 1907. 1489

FOR

Luxury

and

Comfort,

Quiet,

Refreshment

Excellent

Cuisine.

STAY

AT THE

GRAND

CARLTON

HOTEL.

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BELL'S ASBESTOS

THE MOST RELIABLE PACKING FOR MARINE ENGINES.

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BATHING COSTUMES

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SWIMMING SUITS.

BATH ROBES AND TOWELS.

NEW STOCK OF
Summer Underwear.

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NESTOR SANITARY FLUID

A RELIABLE DISINFECTANT

One Gallon Tins \$2.

SUN GLASSES.

HOUSEHOLD AMMONIA

For the Bath and all Toilet Purposes, Delicately Perfumed,

Half Pint Bottles 60 Cents.

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

UNRIVALLED FOR COMFORT AND CUISINE.
THOROUGHLY UP TO DATE WITH EVERY MODERN LUXURY.
MODERATE TERMS AND NO EXTRAS.
AND AT TIFFIN & DINNER. A. F. DAVIES, Manager.

PEAK HOTEL

ADMIRABLY SITUATED AT VICTORIA GAP,
Joining the Tramway Terminus, 1,400 feet above Sea Level.
OPEN the South Windmill Summer and protected from the North-east Winds in
Winter. Commanding magnificent view of Hongkong, the Harbour and adjacent
islands forty miles.
A FIRST CLASS FAMILY, RESIDENTIAL AND TOURISTS' HOTEL.
Terms—From \$5 per day. Telegraphic Address: 'Peak Hotel.'
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Hongkong, February 8, 1908. 21

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(LATE CONNAUGHT HOTEL).

UEE N'S ROAD CENTRAL.

GENUINELY situated, up-to-date Hotel. Recently renovated and under entirely
new Management. Large and Comfortable Rooms, Excellent Cuisine, under the
supervision of an experienced French Chef.

PARTICULARS AND RATES on application to MANAGER.

L. MEAU, Proprietor. N. BLUMENTHAL, Manager.

Hongkong, October 8, 1908. 1381

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No. 2, Queen's Road Central.

Telephone No. 197.

Mrs M. MATTHEAEY, Proprietress.

THOROUGHLY FIRST-CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE HOTEL.

SINE under European Supervision. Grills at short notice. Private Bar and

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M. MATTHEAEY, Proprietress. 1548

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In Casks of 75 lbs. net, \$5.50 per Cask, ex Factory.

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TARNISHED SHIPS FITTINGS, PLATED DINNER
SERVICES, etc.

It is not your FAULT that they get in this condition, but it is
your fault if you allow them to stay so.

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AT KOWLOON.

All plated
variable climate can be polished, nickel or silver
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Hongkong, May 10, 1909. 22

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PEDDER STREET—ADJOINING MAIN ENTRANCE HONGKONG HOTEL.

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ARDATH SMOKING MIXTURE.

TURKISH AND EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

Steel Cash Boxes. Letter and Invoice Folders.

Best Brass Letter Balances.

ACCOUNT BOOKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Champagnes, Sherries,
Marsalas, Madeiras,
Ports, Clarets,
Burgundies, Hocks and Moselles,
Brandies, Gins,
Whiskies, Vermouths,
Bitters, Liqueurs,
Ales, Beers and Stouts.

Caldbeck, Macgregor & Co.,

Wine and Spirit Merchants.

15, Queen's Road Central.

肉食

	Shrimps - Ha	72	
	Casper - Lap Yu	92	
	Scales - Tai So Yu	82	
20	Knock - Wan Yu	16	
20	Turbot - Cho Hw Yu	84	
20	Turtles, small, fresh water - Kook Yu	60	
18	White Bait - Ngan Yu Chai	-	

18	猪肉	猪	Wraits	22	菓子
20	牛肉	猪	Almonds, — Hung Yea	12	杏仁
30	牛	猪	Apples (California) — Nam San Ping Khe	40	金山平
38	牛	猪	.. (Chefoo) — Tin Chum Ping Khoo	40	天津平
40	牛	猪	.. (Chefoo) — Tin Chum Ping Khoo	40	天津平
50	牛	猪	Swal, — Boi Tong	40	海菜
60	牛	猪	Swal, — Boi Tong	40	海菜

lb. 10.	牛頭心	Banana, Canton, San Shing	...	...
lb. 8.	牛頭	Banana, Fragrant, Canton, San Shing	...	...
lb. 15	牛有脚	Hong Chiu	...	...
lb. 8	牛	Banana, (birds), Macao, San Hong Chiu	...	...
lb. 8	牛	Chestnuts, Chinese, Young Fat	...	...
lb. 10	牛	Chestnuts, Young Fat	...	...
lb. 12	牛腰	Cocoanuts, Yeh Tai	...	...
lb. 12	牛尾	Lemon, China, Ning Moong	...	...

6	牛肚	America - K'un San Ning Moon	6	金
\$1.00	牛仔腩	Lichow Dried - Lai Ch Small Shew	23	夜
1b	羊腩	Fresh -	15	實
23	羊比	Limes, (Eason) - San Sung Ning Moon	23	山
20	羊手	Mango, Manila - Ted Sui Mooy	15	香
23	猪頭	Mangosteens - San Chuk Te	15	香
3	猪腰	Orangouts, (Canton) - San Shing Tin Chang		

13	豬腦	Pigs' Sweet	每斤	1.5	豬腦
15	豬頭	Paras. (American), - Sam San Suet	每斤	1.5	豬頭
15	豬頸	" (Canton), Cooking - Sa Ei	每斤	1.5	豬頸
15	豬雜	Peanuts, - Fa Sang	每斤	1.0	豬雜
8	豬心	Peromomus Larve, - Hung Oils	每斤	1.0	豬心
10	豬腰	Pine-apples, 1st quality, - Sheng Foon	每斤	1.0	豬腰
21	豬肝	Flax, -	每斤	1.0	豬肝
		Flax, -	每斤	1.0	

21	豬蹄	Plantain, -Tai Chau	大蕉
22	豬鬃	Plum, -Swatow Hung Lee	大紅
23	豬油	Pumelo, Siam, -Chin Lo Yan	大紅
24	豬蹄	Shanghai, -Lo Kwai	大紅
25	豬蹄	Walnuts, -Hop Lee	大紅
26	豬蹄	Green, -Sang Boy Tuo	大紅

22	肝	Water Melon	(Am.) K'un Sun Sat A's	西瓜
23	猪	(China) Hai K'ws	猪鬃	
28	牛	Grape	Sang Po Ltd	葡萄
29	生	Vegetables	菜	
30	油	Artichokes	Shanghai	洋菜
31	羊	Chi Cheuk	油	
20	牛	Beans	(French) Man Ch' Moo	豆
19	仔	Shanghai	Sheng Hai	菜
18	肉			
17	仔			
16	口			

[illegible]

30	海南雞	Orange Hens, - <i>Aung Keng</i> ...	30	紅燒大生翅
30	上海野鴿	Cabbage, (Shanghai), - <i>Yeh Shoi</i> ...	30	大生翅
30	上海野鴿	Cane Shoots, bunch, - <i>Kan Shun</i> ...	30	大生翅
30	上海野鴿	Cauliflower, Large size, - <i>Tai Yeh Chot-h</i> ...	30	大生翅
30	上海野鴿	Medium size, - <i>Cheung Yeh Cho</i> ...	30	大生翅
30	上海野鴿	Small size, - <i>Sai Yeh Opai</i> ...	30	大生翅
30	上海野鴿	Carrots, - <i>Kan Shun</i> ...	30	大生翅

20	白鵝	Calvary, Chinese, -Tung Han Chin	see 17	定南
30	白鵝	" English, -Young 11 "	17	南
37	白鵝	Chiffon Dried, -Cun Lat Chia	see 17	南
25	白鵝	Red, -Hong Fa	see 17	南
25	白鵝	Green, -Ching Lai Ching	see 17	南
25	白鵝	Curry Stuffed, English, -Ka Lee Cho	see 17	南
50	白鵝	Cucumbers, -Ching Kwa	see 17	南

-	上海水鴨仔	Bitter Squash - Fu Kwa	" 18	6	苦瓜鴨子
-	省城水鴨仔	Gardis - Sun Tse	" 18	6	蘇州水鴨子
-	省城水鴨仔	Ginger, young - Sun Tse Keung	" 28	6	蘇州老力鴨
-	海鮮	old - Lo Keung	" 28	6	老力鴨
-	加蚶	Horse Radish, 'Shai - Lik Kan	" 50	6	老力鴨
-	魚翅	Indian Corn - Suk Mai	piece	6	魚翅
-	鮑魚	Lettuce - Young Sang Chud	cach	1	鮑魚

11	14	海鮮魚	Water Chennies,—Ma Tai			16.	鹿脯
11	20	鮮魚	Mandarin,—Kwei Lum Ma Tai,			7	桂林豆腐
11	18	赤鯿魚	Mushrooms, Fresh—Sang Oho Kho			50	生乳
11	16	紫鯿魚	Musk Melon—(Amr.) Kau San Hoang Kwa each			6	金山蜜
11	18	鯿魚	Okroos, ————			16.	生薑
11	14	鰱魚	Onions, Bombay,—Yung Ohong Tsa			21	鮮魚
11	14	鰱魚	Green,—Sang Chung			4	生薑

12	沙撈越盤	Shanghai, Shenghai Hai Ching Tsai	上海
10	沙撈越盤	Papua, 1st qual - Tai Man Sui Kwa	沙撈越
9	跌倒沙	2nd " " " "	中
8	海鰻	Varsley - Kun Cho	海鰻
7	淡水鹹魚	Green Peak - Ching Tsai	淡水鹹魚
6	水鹹魚	Osato, Sweet - Fan Shi	水鹹魚
5	田雞	Shanghai, Shenghai Hai Shin Tsai	田雞

12	68	石斑	魚	Japan - Yui Poon Shui Tse	日本石斑
13	69	白鮑	魚	American - Wa Ki	花旗鮑
14	70	白鮑	魚	Foochow - Fuk Chan Shui Tse	潮州鮑
15	71	甲魚	魚	Pumpkin - Tong Kow	冬瓜
16	72	真魚	魚	Redfish - Hung Ho Pak Tse	紅魚
17	73	魚	魚	Rhinclara (Fresh) - Tai Wong	大花魚
18	74	龍蝦	魚	Sage - (Old So	大蝦

19	鮑魚	Shato, — Oon Chong Tsa	—	1b.	鮑魚
20	鮑魚	Shato, — Yiu Chof	—	2	鮑魚
21	鮑魚	Shato, — Fan Kae	—	3	鮑魚
22	鮑魚	Tank, — Wu Tsa	—	4	鮑魚
23	鮑魚	Tank, — Wu Tsa	—	5	鮑魚
24	鮑魚	Tank, — Wu Tsa	—	6	鮑魚
25	鮑魚	Tank, — Wu Tsa	—	7	鮑魚
26	鮑魚	Tank, — Wu Tsa	—	8	鮑魚
27	鮑魚	Tank, — Wu Tsa	—	9	鮑魚
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45	鮑魚	Tank, — Wu Tsa	—	27	鮑魚
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47	鮑魚	Tank, — Wu Tsa	—	29	鮑魚
48	鮑魚	Tank, — Wu Tsa	—	30	鮑魚
49	鮑魚	Tank, — Wu Tsa	—	31	鮑魚
50	鮑魚	Tank, — Wu Tsa	—	32	鮑魚
51	鮑魚	Tank, — Wu Tsa	—	33	鮑魚
52	鮑魚	Tank, — Wu Tsa	—	34	鮑魚
53	鮑魚	Tank, — Wu Tsa	—	35	鮑魚
54	鮑魚	Tank, — Wu Tsa	—	36	鮑魚
55	鮑魚	Tank, — Wu Tsa	—	37	鮑魚
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58	鮑魚	Tank, — Wu Tsa	—	40	鮑魚
59	鮑魚	Tank, — Wu Tsa	—	41	鮑魚
60	鮑魚	Tank, — Wu Tsa	—	42	鮑魚
61	鮑魚	Tank, — Wu Tsa	—	43	鮑魚
62	鮑魚	Tank, — Wu Tsa	—	44	鮑魚
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68	鮑魚	Tank, — Wu Tsa	—	50	鮑魚
69	鮑魚	Tank, — Wu Tsa	—	51	鮑魚
70	鮑魚	Tank, — Wu Tsa	—	52	鮑魚
71	鮑魚	Tank, — Wu Tsa	—	53	鮑魚
72	鮑魚	Tank, — Wu Tsa	—	54	鮑魚
73	鮑魚	Tank, — Wu Tsa	—	55	鮑魚
74	鮑魚	Tank, — Wu Tsa	—	56	鮑魚
75	鮑魚	Tank, — Wu Tsa	—	57	鮑魚
76	鮑魚	Tank, — Wu Tsa	—	58	鮑魚
77	鮑魚	Tank, — Wu Tsa	—	59	鮑魚
78	鮑魚	Tank, — Wu Tsa	—	60	鮑魚
79	鮑魚	Tank, — Wu Tsa	—	61	鮑魚
80	鮑魚	Tank, — Wu Tsa	—	62	鮑魚
81	鮑魚	Tank, — Wu Tsa	—	63	鮑魚
82	鮑魚	Tank, — Wu Tsa	—	64	鮑魚
83	鮑魚	Tank, — Wu Tsa	—	65	鮑魚
84	鮑魚	Tank, — Wu Tsa	—	66	鮑魚
85	鮑魚	Tank, — Wu Tsa	—	67	鮑魚
86	鮑魚	Tank, — Wu Tsa	—	68	鮑魚
87					

[illegible]

[Faint, illegible handwritten notes]

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26, QUEEN'S ROAD

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CINEMATOGRAPH

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!

The Celebrated Tenor
SIGNOR TORRAS.Opera Selections and English
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Serpentine Dancer.Farewell Performance of the
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SPECIAL PROGRAMME.

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WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, at 4 p.m.
Children Half Price.

Hongkong, March 16, 1909.

ALEXANDRA CINEMATOGRAPH

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TOWER.TO-NIGHT AND EVERY EVENING,
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SPECIAL SINGERS AND PICTURE SHOWS.

THE BEST PICTURES IN TOWN.

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MISS HELENE THORNE.EVERY SATURDAY, at 4 p.m.
SPECIAL MATINEE for Children.Prices, Adults 20 Cents, 40 Cents.
Children Half Price.

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& Co., Ltd.

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Promotes a healthy action of the skin
counteracts all effects of perspiration,
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Highly recommended by
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Softens the water, and imparts a delightful
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THE

HIPPODROME

CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE

LOOK OUT! LOOK OUT!
ANOTHER GRAND CHANGE OF
PROGRAMME.

Don't Forget Last Nights!

His Excellency, Sir FREDERICK LUGARD,
K.C.M.G.has accorded his distinguished patronage
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of the

HIPPODROME

TO-MORROW, the 13th May.

Special Trains to Peak and on lower level
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TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

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Last Matinee Wednesday.

at 3.30 p.m.

Doors open at 8 p.m. Overture 9.

Refreshments supplied by G. GIBBS & Co.

Hongkong, April 12, 1909.

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Trimmings, Underclo-

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MEMOS FOR TO-MORROW.

Auction.

2.45 p.m.—Auction of Household Furni-

ture, &c., at "The Homestead," Peak.

Amusements.

9 p.m.—Performance of Hippodrome

Circus at Causeway Bay.

General Memoranda.

FRIDAY, May 14:—

Goods per "Dunlop" not cleared on

this date at 6 a.m. subject to rent.

2.15 p.m.—Meeting of His Majesty's

Justices of the Peace at the Magistracy.

SATURDAY, May 15:—

2 p.m.—Auction of Old Chinese Curio,

at Messrs Hughes & Houghton's Sales

Room.

MONDAY, May 17:—

Goods per "Singapore" undelivered after

this date subject to rent.

Goods per "Polynesian" undelivered after this

date at Noon will be subject to rent

and landing charges.

TUESDAY, May 18:—

Good per "Cormo" not cleared at 4 p.m.

on this date subject to rent.

The China Mail

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, MAY 12, 1909.

THE CLEANSING OF

The chart presented to the members

of the Sanitary Board on Tuesday

by Colonel Bedford, showing the ad-

mission rate for malaria per 1,000 of

strength of British troops at various

stations—to wit, Singapore, Ceylon,

India, North China, Mauritius, West

Africa, Hongkong and Lyceum—was

sufficiently startling even without the

lucid explanation which the gallant

officer furnished, to demonstrate that it

is high time that something should be

done towards rendering Lyceum a more

healthy place of residence. As Colonel

Bedford pointed out, the barracks at

Lyceum are not to blame. They have

been built by the Royal Engineers on an

airy plateau some 250 feet above

the sea and are of the most modern

and improved construction, while no

little skill had been expended in ren-

dering the ground and precincts of

the barracks free from any source that

could give rise to malarial infection.

Every soldier is provided with a mos-

quito net, which is regularly inspected,

and surprise visits are made during the

night to see that the men use them.

The medical officers exercise all care,

and as to the water there is no question:

it might, said the P.M.O. of the South

China command, be compared with the

general water supply of Hongkong.

But in spite of all the money lavished

in preparing the ground around the

barracks, and in spite of every care and

attention, the admission rate of malarial

fever at Lyceum exceeds the admission

rate which prevailed amongst troops in

Hongkong as far back as 1903, before

anti-malarial measures were undertaken

and mosquito nets issued to the soldiers.

There can be little doubt that

Colonel Bedford was quite right in

ascribing the source of infection to

the adjacent village of Shauiwan,

one of the most malarious spots in the

Colony. In this village, the Chinese

residents, users and frequenters of

which are mostly amphibious, there is a

resident and floating population of

about 5,000 to 6,000 souls. A Chinese

junk fishing boat, or sampan at the

best of times can not rise very high

from a sanitary point of view and the

condition of Shauiwan Bay where they

collect and anchor in their hundreds, can

better be imagined than described, es-

pecially at low tide when the mud is

exposed. But if the deeply incut Bay

is an abomination to the nose and other

organs of sense at such times, it is

nothing as a mosquito breeding area

compared with the conditions pre-

vailing on shore. To quote Colonel

Bedford's words: "Leaving the water

and going to the land, they would find

the main thoroughfare going through

Shauiwan over which all persons

going to or leaving barracks must

traverse. By the side of that main

thoroughfare there was a slightly

trickling, sluggish stream. A casual

glance at that stream would show that

mosquito larvae were breeding there,

and a special sanitary officer had

reported that they belonged to the

malarial family known as anopheles.

About this small stream were to be found

sundry terraces of cultivated ground.

All these terraces were carefully

irrigated by means of small water

channels or pits, some of which

contained water while in the others

were fermenting fertilising fluids of the

character of which all were aware.

These were two admirable examples of

the race, but must be considered black

blots in any land having European

habitations. Over and above this,

there were several streams coming down

from the higher land and finding their

way to the sea through rocky channels

forming many water holes and pools

as streams being used more or less as

public latrines. These rivulets dis-

charged themselves into very small

estuaries which went underneath the

road and filtered on to the foreshore. In

all this, many ideal nurseries for

mosquito breeding were found, and he

now asked that these conditions be

thoroughly inquired into with a view

to measures being taken to modify the

existing state of affairs. Together it is

not a pleasant picture which is conjured

up, yet any one who has ever had the

misfortune to spend a little time in the

neighbourhood of Shauiwan will ac-

knowledge that it has been touch-

ed-up or in any degree coloured by

Colonel Bedford. He has related the

plain truth in plain, unvarnished

phrases.

Mr. Ho Kom Tox, we are glad to see,

seconded the resolution led by Col.

Bedford, "that a Committee appoint-

ed to enquire into, and report upon, the

steps necessary to remove the malarial

These certainly are striking results and

though it is scarcely possible to hope

for an equally complete success at

Lyceum, the cleansing of Shauiwan

which it has become the imperative duty

of the Government to undertake in

the interests of the troops and the

Colony at large, should at least lead to a

very considerable improvement in the

health returns within the next few

years. So the scoper it is taken in

hand the better, for, as Mr. Ho Kom Tox

aptly reminds us, "Prevention is better

than cure."

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Over one hundred undesirable have

been landed by the S. A. Alerte from Saigon

to-day.

Telegrams from Harbin state that

plague is spreading in Mongolia and in-

vading Manchuria.

When a man was fined at Willesden

for using bad language, he said he was only

"sweating at the misdeed, to keep her calm."

"When she gets excited," he added, "that's

the only way to do it."

The Bandman Dramatic Company

brought their season to a close last night

when they gave a powerful interpretation

of "The Girl who took the Wrong Turn-

ing" to an appreciative audience.

The British Government has an-

nounced that if a public subscription is

opened to acquire the Holbein portrait,

sold by the Duke of Norfolk to Calais,

for the nation, the Government will con-

tribute ten thousand sterling.

A telegram from Nairobi, British East

Africa, says that Mr. Roosevelt and his son

Kermit are both very much fatigued,

probably owing to the weather. The

Americans are surprised that they have so

soon been affected by the African climate.

Mr. Roosevelt is, however, not in the least

discouraged.

The trial of thirty-six natives in con-

nection with the discovery of bombs at

Calcutta in May, 1908, has been concluded

at Alipore. Two men were sentenced to

death and twelve to transportation for life

with terms of imprisonment. The remain-

ing, amongst whom was Arambio Ghose,

were acquitted.

Mr. Lloyd George, in returning to Mr.

L. J. Mase, a cheque for £200 which he

RETURN OF OFFICIALS.

(Wah Tai Yat Po's Service.)
PEKING, May 11.
 General Tsai Fu, second son of Prince Ching, and Chung Man Yiu, both of whom accompanied H. E. Tang Shao-yi during his mission to America and Europe, have arrived at Tientsin.

MINING DISPUTE.

(Wah Tai Yat Po's Service.)
PEKING, May 11.
 The mining dispute at Lanchow, Chieh-li, is to be negotiated upon by Chang Yiu-tong and Chan Chi Chai, of the Board of Foreign Affairs, who will confer with Sir John Jordan, H. B. M.'s Minister.

CHINA AND COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

(Wah Tai Yat Po's Service.)
PEKING, May 11.
 The Prince Regent has informed H. E. Chang Chi-tung that compulsory education should be enforced at once, as this question is closely bound up with the granting of the proposed constitution.

HARBIN RAILWAY TREATY.

CHINESE SUZERAINTY RECOGNISED.

(Wah Tai Yat Po's Service.)
PEKING, May 11.
 The Harbin Railway Treaty has been concluded between Russia and China. It is agreed that China's suzerainty shall be recognised, but that Russia shall have the right of administration along the whole line.

REQUIEM SERVICE AT THE R. C. CATHEDRAL.

This morning the whole congregation of the Italian Convent including the boarders, orphans and day scholars, assembled at the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception to attend the High Requiem Mass held at 7.30 a.m. for the repose of the soul of the late Rev. Sister Alanson, who died in December last. This special service was initiated by her pupils who wished to pay her a tribute of esteem and respect. The service was well attended by many friends of the beloved Sister. The Very Rev. Fr. De Maria, Pro. Vicar Apostolic officiated, assisted by a Deacon and a sub-deacon. The choir in the Sanctuary conducted the singing in Gregorian style. Beneath the dome of the Church a catalogue was especially erected for the occasion and the veil and medal of the deceased were conspicuously placed over the coffin. The ceremony was very impressive, especially when the last Absolution for the dead was sung by the full choir, concluding with Requiescat in pace.

THE CIRCUS.

Very large attendances continue to patronize the Hippodrome circus and menagerie where the programme has been again changed. The several artists perform their difficult feats with great ability and are accorded due appreciation. Tonight the performance will be under the distinguished patronage and presence of His Excellency Sir Frederick Lugard when a special programme has been arranged. The "hat performance" will be given tomorrow evening.

ARRESTED AFTER THREE YEARS.

Exactly three years ago on the 16th of this month a number of coolies set upon Captain John T. Leung, of the s.s. Taishan, at West Point, and besides using considerable personal violence, robbed him of a Hongkong and Shanghai savings bank book as well as a leather pocket book containing \$200 in bank notes. Fortunately the captain got possession of one of the coolies, the assistant being rickshaw coolies, and immediately informed the police. Search was made in every direction but no trace could be found of the robbers and it was thought, as it subsequently transpired, that they had fled to Canton. However the matter lay in abeyance and well might forgotten until one of the coolies came to Hongkong a few days ago and took out a licence as a rickshaw coolie. He was identified by the Chinese in charge of the rickshaws as the one who had belonged to the rickshaw of the captain obtained possession of the coolie and as a result he appeared before Mr. F. A. Hazelland, at the Magistrate's day, and the case was remanded pending the arrival of the ship.

RELIEF FROM RHEUMATIC PAINS.
 THE great pain relieving power of Chamberlain's Pain Balm is clearly shown in cases of sciatica and inflammatory rheumatism, both of which are extremely painful, but one application of this liniment gives relief and enables the sufferer to sleep, which in many instances he has not been able to do for several days. For sale by all chemists and druggists.

NEW MISSIONARY STEAMER.

To-day the new missionary steamer Gabriel left for New Guinea after having undergone a trial trip which took place during the week end, to Sacocho, the historical spot where St. Francis Xavier ended his heroic life. Among the guests present were His Lordship Bishop Perzoni, Vicar Apostolic of Hongkong, accompanied by a Father of the Italian Mission, and a good number of Fathers from the French and Spanish Missions. The builders of the ship, Messrs. Underup and Schluter, and Mr. Nielsen, representative of the proprietors, superintendent engineer of the N.D. Lloyd, were also present. The vessel is equipped with a triple expansion engine, one high pressure boiler, and runs at 10 knots per hour; no vibration whatever being perceptible. The machinery is situated aft, the fore part being reserved for cargo. Nine cabins, containing thirteen beds, are on the main deck as well as a very comfortable saloon. The upper deck is spacious and covered with corrugated iron. The ship has been strongly built of teakwood to withstand the climate.

The party had a very pleasant passage, and next morning His Lordship, assisted by the clergy, celebrated Holy Mass on the tomb of St. Francis Xavier. Before leaving the island, His Lordship, attired in Pontifical robes, in the presence of the party, solemnly blessed the ship and christened her. The Band of the Hongkong Catholic Seminary played selections to the enjoyment of all the little Chinese boys, rendering western music with much expression and precision. Toasts were exchanged at dinner and the builders were pleased to assure the owners that the ship was sound in every way.

THE FORTUNE TELLER.

The case in which Chan Wan Hing was summoned by Fung Chun for obtaining by false pretences fifty-nine pieces of jewellery, value \$3,045, was resumed at the Magistrate's court, this afternoon, before Mr. F. A. Hazelland. Prisoner was cross-examined by Mr. Almeida e Castro.

You described yourself as a letter writer. Is that your sole occupation?—I select lucky bags.

Are you a fortune teller?—Yes.

You came to Hongkong for that purpose?—Yes.

Why did you come to Hongkong?—I could not wear red buttons on my hat and could not wear a long coat at my place.

You intend to stay?—If I can get plenty of business I will stay.

You got plenty of customers?—At the beginning I made about \$7 or \$8 a day.

You ask a good customer to come to you so that you can make more money?—No.

What did the complainant say to you a day?—After she said that her husband asked me to explain the papers.

Did she not tell you she wanted her fortune told?—Yes.

Did you mention your fee to her?—I did not.

Has she some jewellery at the time?—I could not see.

Did you see some bracelets on her wrist?—No, I did not see her hands.

It is customary for Chinese women to wear their jewellery when they go out?—I did not look.

What interview did you notice that she had any particular liking for you?—No.

You told her all her life story as she has told it in Court?—She did not ask me to tell it. She does not know the date of her birth.

You did not tell her fortune?—She only asked me about the mole on her face.

Why did you want to tell her about the mole?—She asked me if the mole was good or bad.

Did you not tell her that she would lose all she possessed?—No.

Was it your suggestion that complainant should go to you?—No.

Can you suggest why she should take the jewellery to you?—She was afraid of her husband keeping girls one after another, that the more he kept the more expensive it would be. She was afraid that he would go bankrupt and she would get nothing to eat.

You took a keen interest in her affairs?—It was of no importance.

It was of some importance to get your fee?—She left the fee in a red paper on the table.

Was it an extraordinary affection for you?—No.

Why should she confide in you?—Because she had no friends.

You thought she was going to give you the jewellery?—No. When I suspected it was jewellery I sent it back.

You hummed upon the ceiling?—Before I saw it I hung it up and when I had seen what it was I sent it back the same day.

Why did you open it?—I wanted to know what was inside. It appeared to be opium.

Why did you tell the police complainant gave you the jewellery?—She gave it to me as a present.

She asked you to accompany her to Macao and live there?—Yes, she asked me.

Why did she want you to take her to Macao?—She wished me to trace back her family; she did not know her parents' surnames and if I was actually her third uncle she would follow me back to the country to buy property; if I could not trace back her parents and was not willing to trace her parents or buy property she would not be comfortable as a day as she could not live with the No. 1 wife.

You knew perfectly well you were not her uncle?—I did not know whose daughter she was.

Why did she want you to take her to Macao to live there?—Do you mean to live together?—No.

To live as uncle and niece?—Yes.

You agreed?—I did not because it did not please my women.

You went there?—Yes.

And your wife ran away with the jewellery?—Yes, I did say that.

Further evidence was then called and the case was adjourned.

A BARGAIN.

WHEN you can save from 25 to 50 per cent on any article, you have a bargain. When you buy a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy at the regular price, you will probably save several times its cost in doctor's bills before the summer is over, besides the feeling of security you will have in knowing that your family is prepared for sudden attacks of dysentery or diarrhoea. For sale by all chemists and druggists.

MAGARIA AT LYEMMUN.

Investigation To Be Made.

At the Sanitary Board meeting on Tuesday afternoon, Colonel Bedford, Principal Medical Officer of the South China Command, moved that, "In view of the prevalence of malarial disease amongst His Majesty's troops quartered at Lyemmun, and the fact that this disease is due to conditions obtaining outside War Department property, that a Committee be appointed to enquire into, and report upon, the steps necessary to remove or minimise the conditions favouring malaria in the adjacent village of Shaukiwan and its environs."

He said that this motion, of which he had given notice, was the first formal proposal that he had made since he had had the honour of sitting at the Board. As to the reasons which impelled him to take this step, he now asked the very earnest attention of members: He would not occupy the Board's time with any review of the early medical history of the Colony, but thought that the mouldering grave stones at Stanley remained a silent witness to that most disastrous period. He asked the Board to recognise the fact that at the present time, the admission rate for malarial diseases amongst the troops serving in Hongkong was greater than that in India or in any other Colony in which soldiers had to serve, with the one exception of the West Coast of Africa, a place the very name of which was redolent with the memory of this disease. Now he was concerned with a military station which for strategic purposes was found necessary to this garrison. He referred to Lyemmun and the adjacent village of Shaukiwan. The barracks of Lyemmun, which were of modern and improved construction, were situated upon an airy plateau some 250 feet above the sea. The Royal Engineers had spent no small sum of money, and had shown no little skill in rendering the ground and the precincts of the barracks free from any source that could give rise to malarial infection. Every soldier was provided with a mosquito net, which was regularly inspected, and during the night to see that the men used them. The medical officers exercised all care, and as to the water there was no question; it might be compared with the general water supply of Hongkong. But in spite of all the money lavished in preparing the ground around the barracks, and in the care and attention, the admission rate of malarial fever at Lyemmun exceeded the admission rate amongst troops in Hongkong as far back as 1903, before anti-malarial measures were undertaken and mosquito nets issued to the troops. A brief casual inspection and deliberation he, and those who had examined the state of affairs with him, had come to the conclusion that these conditions were due to matters existing outside War Department property, and to discover these matters they had only to look over the ridge that separates the barracks from the village of Shaukiwan. He thought it was the Registrar-General who asked about the admission rate for the police at Shaukiwan. On looking up the 1907 Colonial Medical Report of this Colony, he found the admissions from malarial fever from the police stations throughout the island; the Central was given at 94 per 1000, while that at Shaukiwan amounted to the enormous number of 838 per 1000. With regard to the garrison, amongst the whole of the troops quartered in Hongkong for four months of this year, January to April inclusive, there were 48 admissions for malarial fever. Out of that number 30 were from the small garrison at Lyemmun. That gave a ratio per thousand of 445 for the garrison at Lyemmun, as against the rest of the garrison, or practically sixteen times as much. He thought all members would agree with him when he said that conditions such as these were far from satisfactory. Now, what was to be found at Shaukiwan? First of all there was a densely wooded hill with a crowd of junk and sampans. As far as he could glean from statistics published, there were some 5,000 or 6,000 persons residing on these junks and sampans. At high tide the vessels were floating on the surface of the water and pouring out their refuse and filth into the harbour, and at low tide they were lying on the mud. Leaving the water and going to the land, they would find the main thoroughfare going through Shaukiwan over which all persons going to or leaving the barracks must traverse. By the side of this main thoroughfare there was a slightly trickling, sluggish stream. A casual glance at that stream would show that mosquito larvae were breeding there and the speaker's special sanitary officer reported to him that they belonged to the malarial family known as anopheles. About this stream, upon which he found sundry terraces of cultivated ground. All these terraces were carefully irrigated by means of small water channels or pits, some of which contained water while in the others were fermenting fertilising fluids of the character of which he was aware. These were two of the best examples of the industry of the race, but he considered them black blotches in any land having European habitation. Over and above this, there were several streams coming down from the higher land and finding their way to the sea through rocky channels after forming many water holes and pools which were rendered very foetid through the streams being used more or less as public latrines. These rivulets discharged themselves into very small estuaries which went underneath the road and filtered on to the foreshore. In all this, many ideal nurseries for mosquito breeding were found, and he now asked that these conditions be thoroughly inquired into with a view to measures being taken to modify the existing state of affairs. He was very well aware that malaria could not be fought without an expenditure of money. In that sense, malaria was a costly enemy. He thought that which our American cousins had undertaken of cutting through the Panama Canal was estimated that the expenditure would be some \$400,000,000, and he found that 24 per cent, or as much as \$100,000,000 annually, was being devoted to preventive medicine as apart from any hospital or other medical services. And he saw by an estimate given by the authorities in Mauritius that on account of the ravages of malaria in a district near one of the military cantonments, they were expending no less than 800,000 rupees. Now, it was not at such figures or at such sums that he was hinting, as the small body of troops at Lyemmun could not in any way be compared with the vast army of workers in Panama, nor could the streams and rivulets now breeding anophelids at Shaukiwan be compared to the pestilential swamps which are causing so much trouble in the

Colony of Mauritius. At the same time the conditions which obtain at Lyemmun were sufficiently serious to justify him in making the proposal he had brought forward, and he trusted that as a result some steps would be taken to mitigate the present state of affairs and thus relieve him, as Principal Medical Officer of the Garrison, of the small amount of anxiety for the health of His Majesty's troops serving at Lyemmun.

Mr. Ho Kow-Tong said:—Sir, I have much pleasure in seconding the resolution before the Board. I am constrained to support it from the conviction which has been forced upon me, not only by a perusal of the valuable report by Dr. J. C. Thomson regarding a research into the prevalence of mosquitoes and malaria in the Colony of Hongkong and in the New Territories, with such personal and close observation of the progress which has been made in the successful campaign instituted, and since carried on by Government, in the year 1900. Those of my colleagues who have had the privilege of a seat on this Board since that year, will probably recall the pregnant observation of Dr. Thomson when he remarked that "the grande cause against the mosquito should include the culx as well as the anophelids. Anophelids must be dealt with by the Government chiefly through the owners of property who probably find it to their advantage to more privately in this matter as well."

In anticipation of the appointment of the committee asked for in the resolution, I lay stress on what Dr. Thomson's committee was the duty of the Government. His imperative instruction expressed to be of peculiar apposition to the matter that presses upon public attention in the motion submitted by the Principal Medical Officer. The adoption of Dr. Thomson's recommendations for the past nine years, happily with such beneficial results, seem to impose upon the Government the obligation to improve the district in and around Lyemmun within the immediate vicinity of the garrison quarters. They have tacitly accepted as their duty such improvement and removal of the elements of this disease. It furnishes the strongest arguments in favour of the adoption of the true old saying that "Prevention is better than cure."

The Government has not yet seen fit to publish the departmental reports for last year, but for purposes of comparison we are left with the figures of the departmental period ending 1907. I have just remarked that the anti-malarial measures were inaugurated by Government in 1900. We will see what the effect of those measures has been on the European troops. In 1907 with a strength of 1,873 men the total admissions to hospital during the year were 1,010. In 1902 the soldiers suffered severely; out of 1,331 men there were 1,534 admissions. For the next five years the respective figures were:—

Year	Strength	Admissions
1903	1,220	437
1904	1,291	380
1905	1,370	348
1906	1,625	480
1907	1,461	237

The per mille ratio, which stood as high as 1,102.8 in 1902, before the preventive measures could bear fruitful results, fell away to 196.0 in 1907. The figures of the Government towards improving the surroundings of the living quarters of those, whose lives, unimpaired by preventable disease, such as malaria, tend to the greater security of the Colony.

The acting Director of Public Works, Colonel Bedford and Dr. Fitzwilliams have initiated a committee to inquire into the matter.

MACAO NOTES.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

MACAO, May 11.
 To counteract the attempted career of petroleum which was being contrived by native dealers with a view to advance prices, the Government is setting its hand to a concern of its own hook; and the week-end *Gazette* announces that from the 10th inst. consumers will be supplied with the article on application to the Petroleum Department, recently created at the Barra End. Prices limits have been fixed at \$1.04 and \$2.24 per case for the "Cosmet" and "Eagle" brands respectively, as against 24 ruling in the market for the former brand. Two cases will be the maximum quantity deliverable to each individual purchaser.

The native gentry and merchants of the place are convening a meeting at the Kang Yu Hospital to arrange for the despatch of a cablegram to Lisbon, in the name of the Chinese commercial body, bearing on the urgency of the times and a most urgent appeal for instant action by the B. M. Government. It will be a replica of the wire sent to the Minister for the Colonies on 3rd inst. and which is meant to emphasise, by the way it is terribly hard times on Macao that the said cable should have reached home just as the three-week-old Cabinet were throwing up their portfolios, as we were apprised by wire. No further particulars are as yet available thereon, and some delay is anticipated in the formation of the new Ministry.

The opinion formed is said to have saved his contention of the Government's action with regard to the late seizure of the farm premises. But the questionable episode is now merging into a new phase, as Mr. Chan How Nin, said and sole being long-remembered by Mr. Chan Lee, making explicit assertion to the effect that the property at issue is his by right of that it had, in fact, been pledged as security to the government during his late father's tenure of the "exclusive right" but was released before the expiry of the agreement, twenty-eight years ago. We must bide our time and watch the unravelling of this tangled network of riddles.

For all, a wave of genuine sympathy with our worthy governor, Sir Ross, has followed in the wake of the distressing series of contrivances which has beset his honest endeavours at succouring this hapless colony in its death-grapple with ruin.

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Black Magic, by Marjorie Rowland.

Dromed, by John Agnew.

My Lady of Shadows, by J. B. Oxborough.

The Thunder of the Hoofs, by Wm. H. Lang.

The Gifted Family, by Barry Pain.

Crests of Destiny, by Nella West.

Green Ginger, by Arthur Morrison.

The Boys' End, by Henry Harland.

Katherine the Atrocious, by B. M. Croker.

The Master of the s.s. Jacob Dederichsen charged the master of the private steam launch Mitan for failing to observe the rule of the road whereby a coal lighter was sunk. The case was adjourned.

For stealing ninety cattle of steel rivets, value \$8; the property of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., a native was sentenced to two months' hard labour and six hours' stocks at the Magistrate's day.

A native woman appeared at the Magistrate's day, charged by Inspector Robertson with cruelty to her child, and was bound over in the sum of \$100 to keep the peace for six months. It appears that she wanted the child to go to see a doctor but the child being too ill to travel, she would not go whereupon the mother beat it with a bamboo. When Inspector Robertson saw the child there were large swellings on its legs and the lower part of its body.

A coolie and a boatman were charged before Mr. J. H. Kemp, at the Magistrate's day, with stealing one case of umbrellas value \$210 and were sentenced to six months' hard labour and four hours' stocks and two months' hard labour respectively. It appears that they evaded Messrs. Olman and Co's, tallyman, and then reported that one case had not been carried but as they were in no hurry for it the tallyman could look for it at his convenience. However it was found that the case had been stolen and that the coolie has given the boatman six umbrellas besides \$30 as his share of the proceeds.

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town	noon Sat'day 1903	town	Saturday, 1903	Saturday, 1903
DELTA 8000	May 15	INDIA 8000	June 12	June 18
GORAN 7000	May 22	VICTORIA 8500	June 18	July 1
DELHI 7000	June 12	MARCONI 10000	July 10	July 17
DEWANE 8000	June 25	CHINA 8000	July 24	July 29
AS-ATE 7000	July 10	MALACCA 12000	Aug. 7	Aug. 13
DELTA 8000	July 22	MALDAVIA 9500	Aug. 21	Aug. 27
DELHI 8000	Aug. 3	MAINTA 11700	Sept. 4	Sept. 10
SALEDONIA 1800	Aug. 27	MONGOLIA 9500	Sept. 18	Sept. 24
DEVANEA 8000	Sept. 4	MARMORA 16500	Oct. 3	Oct. 8

